

Foreign News

DUBLIN, May 2.—John Dillon, M. P., was arrested at 8.30 o'clock this evening at Port Arlington on his way to Dublin. He was arrested in the railway train upon a warrant dated April 20th, charging him with inciting persons to forcibly oppose and resist the execution of the law of the State for giving possession of land, and inciting to riot and assault. On his arrival at Dublin he was taken to Kilmalmain jail. There was not the slightest attempt at a popular demonstration on the arrival of Dillon at Dublin, and but few persons present. A warrant for the arrest of Brennan has been already made out.

LONDON, May 4.—The manifesto of the National Land League of Great Britain, touching the arrest of Dillon, has been issued. It is signed by Justin McCarthy and urges the Irishmen of Great Britain to elect their candidates as they themselves have been evicted, and to wreak vengeance at the polls on the apostates from liberalism whom they helped raise to power.

LONDON, May 7.—The Irish Land bill drags heavily. The vote on the second reading is not expected until the 16th inst. The more the debate is prolonged the greater are the divisions which arise in the Irish camp. O'Connor Power has declared, in an excellent speech, that he will vote for the bill, and that he will continue to do so until imprisoned or his seat declared vacant. In the latter case he should carry his case to his constituents, and keep this up till he should worry the House into giving him his seat.

LONDON, May 3.—Bradlaugh said yesterday to your correspondent that, if the bill to allow affirmations instead of oaths should fail to pass, he would present himself at the bar of the House every day and offer to take the oath, and continue to do so until imprisoned or his seat declared vacant. In the latter case he should carry his case to his constituents, and keep this up till he should worry the House into giving him his seat.

LONDON, April 30.—Within the last twenty-eight days 1500 cases of small-pox have been refused admission to the hospitals, because they were full. During the same period 297 persons died in their own homes from small-pox. There are now 1014 cases of small-pox in the London hospitals, and only one bed available. The epidemic has much increased in violence lately. About 10 per cent. of the cases are fatal. During the fortnight 153 persons have died in the hospital from small-pox.

LONDON, May 3.—Last week over 1000 patients were received into the hospitals and nearly 2000 were unable to gain admittance. Besides these there are large numbers of cases who have sought admission to any hospital. In some portions of the city there are cases in nearly every house.

LONDON, April 30.—A grand international steeplechase, four miles, was won by Regal, Toledo second, Fairwind third.

LONDON, May 4.—The two thousand guinea stake at Newmarket was won by Peregrine, Iroquois second, Don Tulano third. The Bay stakes were won by Almor, Wallenstein second.

LONDON, May 6.—At the Newmarket race for the 1,000 guinea stake was won by Theism, Thora second, Bal Gal third. Thirteen ran.

The Newmarket stakes were won by Lorillard's Iroquois, who beat Lennox Love. Only two ran.

The two-year-old stakes were won by Peregrine, King Post second, Starlion third. Six ran, including Keene's North Star.

LONDON, May 3.—The Admiralty has a telegram from Montevideo stating that the British war sloop Doterel was blown up on April 26th, at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan. The cause of the catastrophe is not known. Lieut. Stokes remains at the scene of the disaster to ascertain the cause of the explosion, with the assistance of divers. The commander, paymaster, and engineer, cutter, carpenter and seven seamen were saved. It is thought probable that great loss of life has attended the disaster. The Doterel registered 1,137 tons and had a 900-horse power engine.

The Times announces that the officers and crew of the Doterel numbered 156, all of whom perished except 11. It is supposed that the boiler burst and exploded the magazine. Or that, as the Chileans are fortifying the Point, the ill-fated vessel may have come in contact with a torpedo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—The Embassadors of the powers received the Porte's reply to their last collective note late yesterday evening. It briefly announced that Turkey accepts with reserve the proposed solution of the Greek frontier question.

LONDON, May 2.—It will be remembered that the vast treasure which Abdul Aziz amassed mysteriously disappeared after his decease, and that the then Ministry gave out that it had been used for war expenditures. The present enquiry, however, tends to show that a considerable part was appropriated by high officials and others connected with the palace. Noury and Mahomed have begun to eradicate each other.

PARIS, May 7.—Berthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Budget Committee that the impending conflict with the Krommirs would end in a treaty. The treaty would be succeeded by diplomatic action. France, he said, was bound to protect her interests by imposing substantial conditions on the Bey.

BERLIN, May 3.—While the Czar remains in retirement at Gatchina the implacable enemies of his Government are as dangerously busy as ever. Rumors and reports of daring operations by the Nihilists in disseminating manifestos conveying warning to the Czar continue to reach here.

BERLIN, April 30.—During the debate in the Reichstag on the bill restricting the Municipal House tax in the case of the Imperial employees, the Minister of Finance, Herr von Bismarck, replying, said he intended to move at the next session for the removal of the German and Prussian Governments to some other city more equidistant from their warfare and less likely to influence Parliament and officials. It would then be seen what value Berlin attached to the presence of the Central authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A mass meeting of Republicans was held last night, at which resolutions were passed urging the necessary prompt ratification of the new Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate has just gone into executive session. The motion was made by Dawes, who, in making it, repudiated the idea that by so doing he and his associates were giving up the fight over Senate offices, which they considered in its scope and character as presenting a question of great importance to the future welfare of the Government, and, as it did, the right of the majority to rule.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Herald's Washington special says: The policy of the Administration toward Mexico and the Central American States is to be of the most friendly character. It looks to an extension of our commercial relations with their people, and gives a pronounced and positive assurance that we wish, as neighbors of these fellow Republics, only their welfare and prosperity, and have no desire or intention of territorial occupation or aggrandizement.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal the Senate held its executive session. The first matter disposed of was the Chinese immigration treaty, which, after a continuation of yesterday's debate, lasting three hours but developing no new points of interest, was ratified, without amendment, by a practically unanimous vote, there being only four Senators recorded in the negative. A

message was received from the President withdrawing the New York nominations for United States Marshals and District Attorneys. The nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector of Customs was not withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The area of farming lands subject to inundation by the break in the dyke to-day is from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, and if the water is high enough to overflow a wagon road built upon an embankment running from Venice to Evansville it will submerge about as much more land.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Welsh, plaintiff in the case of Welsh vs. Merritt, tried in New York, relative to the artificial coloring of sugar, and others, asked the Secretary of the Treasury to give the importers a hearing before a decision is made, as to whether a writ of error will be taken in order to have the question at issue reviewed by the Supreme Court. The Secretary replied that he had already decided to have a writ of error issued and a hearing is therefore unnecessary.

The Secretary also gave notice that the existing orders of the Department upon the subject will remain in force until the decision of the Supreme Court is made known.

Treasury officials say that if the rulings at New York are sustained and they are in direct conflict with those of the Judge in the Perot case, Baltimore) all centrifugal sugars, however pure, if colored dark, will be admitted as of the lowest class and pay the lowest rate of duty. Sugars that pay 4½ cents duty would be rated at less than 2½ and although manifestly disguised in color, they would be of the highest quality, customs officers will be compelled to admit them at the rate charged upon the very lowest sugars known to the market. The amount involved in these questions is said to be more than a million dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine does not appear to have succeeded to the satisfaction of the German provincial authorities. Recent decrees aim still at suppressing the French connection. Of these, two have been much commented upon. The first has for its object to close fifty-four French insurance offices, whose united business is estimated at nearly 600,000,000 francs, for the benefit of a German insurance company under Government patronage. The second decree insists that the discussions in the Provincial Assemblies shall take place in German only, the effect of this measure being to render two-thirds of the members incapable of sitting in these Assemblies. The recent conscription returns also showed that two-thirds of the young Alsace-Lorrainers from whom military service was due had left the country.—American Register.

Gladstone is improving, but he will go to the country for a short rest.

The New York Times says the legislature of that State "is about equally distinguished for laziness and perversity."

Col. Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia has twenty million dollars and hopelessly ruined health. An exchange asks: "What shall it profit a man if he have \$20,000,000 and health so poor he cannot enjoy spending any part of it?"

The number of cigars smoked in Germany in a year is estimated at about 6,504,000,000, representing a constant and daily consumption of two cigars per head for ten million smokers. The cigars the Germans smoke, during the same period, more than 60,000 tons of tobacco, which has undergone more or less preparation, besides using 8,000 tons of snuff and 700 tons of tobacco for chewing.

Duty has been paid on Beaconsfield's property for £20,000. This does not include the liabilities, so that he died a comparatively poor man, considering the opportunities he had for making money.

Capt. Jacob Brown, of the Pele, of Honolulu, has been granted a furlough after 25 years constant service, and will visit the scenes of his early days in this city.—New Bedford Mercury.

SCRIPTURES IN CONCORD.—Hear of Massachusetts, and Miller of California, had a tilt on the Chinese question in the U. S. Senate on the 4th inst. The Eastern Senator only representing the advanced and enlightened views of his section, brought forward the Declaration of Independence; and discussing the text that all men are free and equal, said that "whenever God has placed in a human frame a human soul, that which is so created is the equal of every other like creature on the face of the earth—equal among other things, in the right to go everywhere on this globe, and to seek and enjoy the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness at his own will."

The Western Senator, appreciating the views and feelings of his constituents of the Pacific Coast, admitted that the Declaration and corresponding sentiments were all very fine, and no doubt correct; but maintained that those who had to deal with the question in hand and with the very body of the difficulty occupied a very different standpoint from those who were discussing an abstract right.

Noting the Massachusetts man, taking a more lofty stand, quoted the words of St. Paul on Mars Hill, saying: "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." "But that is not all of what he said," continued the California man. "Why, what else is there?" enquired Hoar, with consequential dignity. "Just this," quoted Miller: "And hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." "Now we want the Asiatics to keep within their bounds." Applause for Miller.

Judges' Vacations in San Francisco and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Sun says: Both the press and the bar of San Francisco express indignation at the intention of the Judges of the higher Courts of that city to take two months' vacation during the summer. In view of the practice in other States, and particularly those of the Atlantic Coast, this protest is somewhat of an innovation. In this city, where Judges are paid four times as much for their services as those of San Francisco, the summer vacation lasts from the latter part of June to the first Monday in October. Besides this, part, or the whole of one week in every month, is practically taken by the Judges, with the exception of one Judge in each Court for two or three hours, to make orders and listen to other minor applications. The press and bar of San Francisco ought to demand to see the Judges do in other cities, and they will come to the conclusion that they have comparatively little cause for complaint.

[And if they should look westward to the Hawaiian Islands, they would derive still greater consolation from the fact that here a Supreme Judge can take a furlough of eight months, and draw his salary at the rate of \$500 a month all the summer. No, don't complain. Your San Francisco Judges, with a two months' holiday, are hard-worked, compared with our Hawaiian Judges.—Ed. P. C. A.]

A DEFENCE OF WAR.—Count Von Moltke in acknowledging the receipt of a manual of the Law of War sent to him by the Institut de Droit International, thus gives expression to a soldier's views on war. "Perpetual peace is a dream and it is not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world ordained by God. In it the noblest virtues of mankind are developed; courage and the abnegation of self, faithfulness to duty, and the spirit of sacrifice; the soldier gives his life. Without war the world would stagnate, and lose itself in materialism."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents, our columns being open to all for the discussion of public affairs from every point of view. Correspondents will please observe that all letters must be authenticated by name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

LAHAINA, 12th May, 1881.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last issue I read an article on temperance—headed, "God Speed the Plough"—with a request that Marshal Parks, be interviewed as to where all the liquor goes. Now I wish to say to you (through your paper) that hundreds of cases of liquor come to Lahaina, and that at any time during the day you can see an intoxicated person in our quiet streets. The police are thoroughly demoralized; and I must say, our Deputy Sheriff is the right man, in the wrong place. I will cite one instance: On Sunday last, the entire police force were in a beastly state of intoxication; one of them had a touch of the horrors, and our good deputy procured a bottle of 3 star brandy for him, believing that he had the cramps or pain in the stomach, but the citizens who were present told our good deputy that it was a first-class case of drunk. Now our deputy does not drink or use liquor in any way, and the question naturally arises, where did he get the brandy from? It is quite evident that there is liquor for sale here, and that a sheriff or his deputy can purchase it, as well as any one else. Mr. Everett, could not give any more information, (as to where the liquor goes,) than his deputy, Mr. Newton. On Monday, the police force were called up before (not his honor) but Mr. Newton, and the decision was that they all be retained, except one, although they all acknowledged that they were drunk, the one Newton procured the brandy for was discharged because he had the D. T.'s, but the others who were equally guilty were retained. Now, Mr. Editor, why were these men not brought before the Police Judge, and found guilty of drunkenness fined as others are (only doubly so because they were policemen) and all dismissed from the service. It has been rumored that our Police Judge can be influenced, and our Deputy Sheriff says he cannot get a conviction; but I believe if these four policemen had been arrested for drunkenness and Sabbath breaking, that our Police Judge would have fined and dismissed them from the force, which would have been in the opinion of our law-abiding citizens perfectly just. I ask, what kind of law and order can we expect from such a state of affairs? I will further state, that two of the police on the same day, were on horseback, tight as lords, and hula-hulaing in the public streets. Where was our Deputy Sheriff at this time? Echo answers who would exhibit more activity than he does, and see Lahaina as it is, he could stop a great deal of liquor selling and drunkenness.

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask, am I joined in my request by all good citizens for a live and active Deputy Sheriff, for Lahaina, as the presence of such a Deputy in and about the streets would have a tendency to stop to some extent the selling of liquor and drunkenness. HEMA.

KIPAHULU, EAST MAUI, May 13th, 1881.

We have had a little excitement here lately, consequent upon a report that reached us last week of two cases of small-pox at Ulupalukua. With a lively remembrance of the devastation that the disease wrought in this locality some years ago, the residents adopted energetic measures at once. A guard was placed on the road towards Kaupo, and all travel was stopped. Some few people on their way back to Kipahulu, went into quarantine in a house in the valley occupied by the guard, and like action was taken by the people in this district. After a week's detention we learned definitely that there had not been any cases of small-pox at Ulupalukua, and so the guards were withdrawn.

The people in this district in meetings held to prepare the subject, resolved to take every precaution to keep themselves clear of the disease, and seemed to be very much in earnest, the more so as they knew they are a long way from any possible medical help.

Dr. Standart was over here a short time ago, and vaccinated all whom he could find, so that the disease would have that precaution to make head against.

The shock of earthquake reported as felt in Hilo on Thursday April 21st, was felt here quite plainly at 2.20 P. M.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

The steamers of the Pacific Mail Company are, and have been, so uncertain in their arrival, that I think the time has arrived for the speculative men of these islands to put on a steamer between here and the Coast, and thus be independent of the P. M. Company and its boats.

A steamer could be built for the trade, and run as economically as any other service here, by private parties, notwithstanding the fabulous cost of building and maintaining a steamer, as put forth in numerous letters which appeared in the Gazette last year. I will further state, that a paid servant of the P. M. Co., sent here specially to secure the subsidy and intimidate those moneyed men who conceived the idea of building a steamer. It is well known fact that these boats do not call here for the benefit or convenience of the Honolulu public.

It is not forgotten by old residents that before steamers called here, the public were far better off for news, and received it as well as that of correspondence, often and much more regularly than they have since steamers called at this port.

Before these vessels touched at Honolulu a large fleet of sailing vessels were plying between here and the Coast. The ships were the means of circulating considerable sums of money here—refitting, repairing, provisioning and other expenses, besides a very large sum that went into the Government treasury. But what benefit are the P. M. boats to Honolulu? None whatever! Their arrival is always so uncertain that no one can depend on them; they come and go when they please, and the public as well as the Government do not receive one cent benefit from them; the only money left by them is the pilot's fee, and no doubt that trifling they would avoid if they could.

It is rumored that Clans Spreekeels intends putting fifteen vessels on the line between here and San Francisco, and if so a vessel should arrive from the Coast about every four days.

This matter, first, will not be overlooked by the members at the next Legislature, when it is to be hoped that the subsidy (\$1,000 per month) now paid to the P. M. Co., will be discontinued, and the money used for purposes that will benefit the public at all, and the Government will be able to communicate with the Coast that can be relied upon. Yours Truly,

[Our correspondent is no doubt correct, when he says that "these boats do not call here for the benefit of the Honolulu public; but it won't do to say that they are "no benefit to Honolulu, none whatever." We want rapid transit, as well as frequency of mails.—Ed. P. C. A.]

The Nutritional Qualities of Rice.

It will surprise many to learn that rice has a nutritious percentage of 88, while beef has but 26, still civilized mankind will adhere to the latter with the idea that it has the most nourishment. The difference between a pound of rice and a pound of beef is very marked, the former being 100 per cent. cheaper, and the latter being 100 per cent. more valuable to the common laborer than the beef diet. There is a lesson of tremendous importance in this fact which should not be overlooked by the laboring classes.

TO LET.

A PART OF A HOUSE WITH STABLE AND COACH HOUSE, suitable for one or two Bachelors or a married couple without children. No other lodgers. Address to J. E. WISEMAN, Merchant street.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO VACCINATION.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will perform vaccination gratuitously for all who may desire it and who will call upon them. Dr. McGraw, at his office on Hotel street, from 2 till 4 P. M., on Thursday and Friday. Dr. Hoffmann at his office on Merchant street, daily from 10 to 11 A. M., Dr. Hutchinson, from 2 to 4 P. M., on Thursday and Friday.

N. B. EMERSON, M. D., Vaccinating Officer for the Island of Oahu.

LETTER FROM EUROPE—No. 43.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 2nd, '81.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

The first item in respect to the King's travels since the news of his departure from Japan, was telegraphed here from San Francisco, and now comes from the far East in the shape of the following Times despatch, dated Calcutta, March 20th: "The King of the Sandwich Islands, who is now on a tour round the world, is expected to visit India shortly. He will first arrive at Madras from Singapore, and then proceed via Calcutta and Bombay to Europe."

THE GERMAN PROTECTORATE.

I have refrained from referring to this absurd rumor of an impending annexation of Hawaii by the German Empire, but as I see by late Honolulu papers that your press (not P. C. A.) has taken up the matter, a statement of the case seems necessary. The whole affair has been caused by the following paragraph in the Straits Times of Jan. 31st, a paper published at Singapore: "An agent of King Kalakaua is at present at Berlin in order to settle the terms of a sale of the Hawaiian Islands to the German Government. It is a well known fact that Germany is very anxious to obtain colonies. It has concluded treaties with Samoa and also with Hawaii; its commerce with those islands flourishes, and its subjects are in favor with the island authorities. Prince Bismarck is said to be greatly in favor of concluding the proposed bargain, being also supported in this case by the Court party, at whose head stands Prince Henry, the future Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy. Opposition will probably be offered by the German Liberals and the rival nations, especially the United States, who have also made treaties with the islands, and whose citizens are very numerous there."

It is hardly necessary to add any comment on the above. Prince Bismarck has dropped all his colonization projects since his failure in the Samoa-Goddefroy affair, and if the offer has really been made at Berlin, it has certainly been refused instantly, without another thought. Prince Henry is a youth of 19, now pursuing his naval studies at Kiel, with no more idea of being leader to the Court party than the man in the moon. The very fact of a piece of news like the above coming from Singapore instead of from Berlin, is enough to show the absurdity of the whole matter.

NOTES ON SUGAR.

The last mail from the West Indies brings the following news from the plantations: From Trinidad a very short yield in the field is reported; so short as to leave no doubt of a large deficiency in the expected crop. In Jamaica and Barbados the weather was favorable for the crops, but in December it continued dry and unfavorable for putting length on the growing canes. However it puts sugar into the rattoons, the juice of which ranges from 17 to 19 per cent. of sugar, and 1,300 gallons is a common quantity of juice to make one hogshead of sugar (2,000 lbs. avoirdupois, nett.) At Grenada it was also dry, and the fields presented a scorched appearance, but sugar-making had commenced in some districts. The cable reports that the Canadian House of Commons has just passed a resolution proposing to exempt home-grown beet root sugar from excise duty for 8 years to encourage its cultivation. The British colonies in the West Indies have therefore another serious competition to face, resulting from the protection of about \$10 per ton in favor of Canadian Sugar. In the United States they are met with similar protection in favor of sugar grown in Louisiana and the Hawaiian Islands, while in England they have to combat with bounties from 1½ to 5 per cent. granted on the export of sugar from various European countries. The Union Sucriere at Paris has decided to erect a large sugar mill at Berthier, in Canada. It will be the first in that country. In the Danish Island of St. Johns, of late years, much of the sugar formerly sent to England had found its way to the United States, with increased profit to the planters.

NAVAL NOTES.

It is officially announced that the detached squadron under the command of Rear Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliams, C. B., consisting of the flagship Incomat, the corvette Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, having on board the Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales, the Cleopatra, Carysfort and Turmaline will sail from the Cape of Good Hope, where they have been detained by the Transvaal war, about the 31st ult. for Singapore. It seems, therefore, that the original sailing programme of the fleet has been entirely changed. Captain Ralph Cator, who commanded the Scout in the Pacific some years ago, has been appointed to the Lord Warden. The German bark Cedar, Captain Rohls, which sailed January 5th, from Bremen for Honolulu, has been spoken February 13th on the line.

Advertisements.

The Famine IS AT AN END.

Fresh N. Z. Potatoes!

Just received the very choicest in the Market, only a limited supply. Send in your orders early to A. W. BUSH, Fort Street.

MRS. J. BOWLER, Vocal and Instrumental Music, at her residence, No. 39, PALACE WALK, AP-16.11.

SEVERAL NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ON EMMA SQUARE. Apply to J. E. WISEMAN.

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REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY THAT HE WILL REMOVE HIS BUSINESS TO THE SHOPS ON QUEEN STREET, ADJOINING H. HACKFELD & CO.

On or about Monday, May 16

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS

Carriages, Buggies, Express Wagons, Cane and Dump Carts,

Repairing, Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing, Full and Complete Stock

Which I Will Offer

BED ROCK PRICES

MONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES—No. 110 Sutter street, San Francisco, and basement of Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.

THIS COMPANY WILL FORWARD Merchandise, Packages, and Baggage.

Advances Made on Consignments, Collections and Commissions.

All Kinds Carefully Executed, GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS, Attended to promptly in all parts of the Hawaiian Islands, United States and Europe.

A MESSENGER WILL BE DISPATCHED PER EACH MAIL STEAMER.

A. HERBERT, Superintendent for the Hawaiian Islands, Hawaiian Hotel.

HARRY WEBB, General Agent for the Islands of Hawaii and Maui.

ON VIEW FOR SALE!

At the Auction Rooms of BARTON & TUCKER, and at the Store of COCHRAN & ALIUNG, on Fort Street, may be seen

TWO VERY HANDSOME CENTRE TABLES, INLAID WITH—

Beautifully Finished, And are offered at the very LOW PRICE,—\$70 FOR ONE, AND \$80 FOR THE OTHER.

FOR SALE!

36 CASES OF LIME JUICE, 1-QUART BOTTLES, 80 TINS COFFEE, 12 LBS. EACH, 1 CHEST TEA, 1 CASK OLIVE OIL, 40 IRON TANKS, 400 GALLONS EACH, 50 RUB PNEUMONS.

50,000 Bricks.

And sundry Small Stores too numerous to mention. Apply to the Captain on board the "Highflyer." my14 St.

NOTICE.

MR. H. MACFARLANE IS AUTHORIZED to sign our firm name by procuration from this date.

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F. LASSETTER & CO.,

(LIMITED.) SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

To direct the Attention of the Inhabitants of the SANDWICH ISLES

THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

The business of F. LASSETTER & Co., (Limited) is to Import and have on Sale every description of ENGLISH HARDWARE,

And their Depot in Sydney contains the largest assortment of HARDWARE GOODS SHIP'S STORES

WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Large or small quantities every month, LIST OF SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Galvanized Corrugated Roofing Iron, in 10 ton cases, Fencing Wire, all sizes, in coils, Paints, Oils, Colors, and Paint Brushes, Bar Iron and Blacksmith's Tools, Wheelwright's and Carpenter's Edge Tools, Nails, Locks, and Builder's Fittings.

FIREARMS, COMPRISING Shot Guns, Breech Loaders, Rifles of all sorts, Revolvers, Repeating weapons, &c., &c. Ammunition and Cartridges for all sorts of Weapons.

Blasting Powder, Dynamite, and Mining Explosives of all kinds, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS